

# Exhibit 1

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
FOR THE NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

Plaintiff,

v.

PANGANG GROUP COMPANY, LTD.  
PANGANG GROUP STEEL VANADIUM &  
TITANIUM COMPANY, LTD.  
PANGANG GROUP TITANIUM  
INDUSTRY, LTD and  
PANGANG GROUP INTERNATIONAL  
ECONOMIC & TRADING COMPANY,

Defendants.

No. CR 11-00573-7 JSW  
No. CR 11-00573-8 JSW  
No. CR 11-00573-9 JSW  
No. CR 11-00573-10 JSW

**ORDER GRANTING, IN PART,  
AND DENYING AS MOOT, IN  
PART, SPECIALLY APPEARING  
DEFENDANTS' SECOND  
MOTION TO QUASH SERVICE  
OF SUMMONSES**

**INTRODUCTION**

This matter comes before the Court upon consideration of the Second Motion to Quash Service of Summonses, filed by specially-appearing defendants, Pangang Group Company, Ltd. ("Pangang Group"), Pangang Group Steel Vanadium & Titanium Company, Ltd. ("PGSVTC"), Pangang Group Titanium Industry, Ltd. ("Titanium"), and Pangang Group International Economic & Trading Company ("PIETC") (collectively, the "Pangang Defendants").

The Court has considered the parties' papers, relevant legal authority, the record in this case, and it has had the benefit of oral argument. The Court HEREBY GRANTS, IN PART, AND DENIES AS MOOT, IN PART the motion to quash.

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**BACKGROUND****A. Procedural History.**

On February 7, 2012, a grand jury issued a superseding indictment, in which it charged the Pangang Defendants with: (1) conspiracy to commit economic espionage, in violation of 18 U.S.C. Section 1831(a)(5); (2) conspiracy to commit theft of trade secrets, in violation of 18 U.S.C. Section 1832(a)(5); (3) attempted economic espionage, in violation of 18 U.S.C. Section 1831(a)(3)-(4). (Docket No. 64, Superseding Indictment, ¶¶ 12-54, 57-58, 90-95.)

The Pangang Defendants moved to quash service of the summonses, and, on July 23, 2012, the Court granted their motion. *See generally United States v. Pangang Group Co., Ltd.*, 879 F. Supp. 2d 1052 (N.D. Cal. 2012) (“*Pangang Group*”). On December 6, 2012, the United States filed a Notice Regarding Service of Summonses on Pangang Defendants, in which it outlined the subsequent steps it had taken to effectuate service on the Pangang Defendants. (Docket No. 210 (“*Notice*”).) The Court held a status hearing on December 14, 2012, and the Pangang Defendants stated they intended to move to quash. (Docket No. 215.)<sup>1</sup> On February 7, 2013, the Pangang Defendants filed their motion.

**B. Factual Background.**

The Court set forth the basic facts underlying the charges against the Pangang Defendants in its Order granting the motion to quash, and it shall not repeat those facts here. *See Pangang Group*, 879 F. Supp. 2d 1055-56. Rather, the Court shall address the United States’ subsequent efforts to effectuate service of process and the facts proffered by the Pangang Defendants in response to those efforts.

**1. PIETC.**

In March 2003, PIETC hired Hu Shaocong to run its sales office in Petaluma, California. (*See Notice*, Ex. 1 (Declaration of Hu Shaocong (“*Hu Decl.*”), ¶ 2); Docket No. 242, Declaration of Song Chengbin (“*Song Decl.*”), ¶¶ 3, 5.) According to the record, PIETC registered as a foreign corporation with the California Secretary of State in August 2003, and it

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<sup>1</sup> Although the Grand Jury issued a Second Superseding Indictment on March 13, 2013, it did not charge the Pangang Defendants with any new offenses. (*See Docket No. 269.*)

operated the Petaluma office from 2003 through December 2008. (Song Decl., ¶ 2.) When it initially registered as a foreign corporation, PIETC's office was located at 1310 Redwood Way, Suite 220, Petaluma, California, 94954 (the "Redwood Way address"). (Song Decl., ¶ 4; Hu Decl., ¶ 4.) In 2007, PIETC changed its address to 775 Baywood Drive, Suite 214A, Petaluma, California, 94954 (the "Baywood Drive address"). (Song Decl., ¶ 4.) Mr. Hu attests that he also registered as PIETC's agent for service of process, using an address of 906 Hogwarts Circle, Petaluma, California, 94954 (the "Hogwarts Circle address"). (Hu Decl., ¶ 4.) PIETC denies that it ever registered the Hogwarts Circle address with the California Secretary of State. (Song Decl., ¶ 4.)

On December 18, 2008, PIETC filed a Certificate in which it surrendered its right to transact intrastate business in California and revoked its designation of agent for service of process in California. (Song Decl., Ex. A.) In that Certificate, PIETC consented "that process against it in any action upon any liability or obligation incurred within the State of California prior to the filing of this Certificate ... may be served upon the California Secretary of State." (*Id.*, Ex. A at ¶ 3.) PIETC also stated that "[t]he post office address to which the California Secretary of State may mail copies of any process against the corporation that is served upon the Secretary of State is Dadukou, Panzhihua, Sichuan, China, 617067." (*Id.*, Ex. A at ¶ 4.)

On September 20, 2012, the United States mailed copies of the summons to PIETC at the Hogwarts Circle address and to the Redwood Way address. (Notice ¶ 1, Exs. 2 & 3). Each of these summons directed PIETC to appear on March 1, 2012 at 9:30 a.m., in Courtroom E of this Court. (*Id.*) On February 27, 2013, at the Government's request, Magistrate Judge James issued new summonses directing PIETC to appear on March 27, 2013 at 9:30 a.m., in Courtroom E of this Court. (Docket No. 260-1, Declaration of John Hemann ("Hemann Decl."), ¶ 2.)<sup>2</sup>

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<sup>2</sup> On February 28, 2013 the United States mailed copies of the re-issued summonses to the Hogwarts Circle, Redwood Way and Baywood Drive addresses, and an agent of the Federal Bureau of Investigation ("FBI") delivered a copy of the re-issued summons to the California Secretary of State. (*Id.*, ¶¶ 2-3, Ex. A.) The United States argues that this delivery provides an additional basis on which to conclude it has satisfied the delivery requirement to PIETC. (*See* Docket No. 260, Gov. Opp. Br. at 9:17-15.) The Court

## 2. Pangang Group.

According to Mr. Hu, Pangang Group hired him in 2004 “to develop customers and perform other services for” it and for PIETC in the United States and the Americas. (Hu Decl., ¶ 2.) He further attests that “[d]uring the time I worked for the company, PIETC was the agent of Pangang Group for overseas business transactions, including transactions with companies in the United States.” (*Id.* ¶ 3.) Mr. Hu also attests that, in 2007, he went to China to meet with Pangang Group and PIETC employees “and proposed that they set up a subsidiary that would perform the same duties I had been performing. After that meeting, Pangang Group set up a subsidiary in the United States called Pan America, Inc. (PAI).” (*Id.* ¶ 7.)

According to PIETC and Pangang Group, Mr. Hu was not a Pangang Group employee. (Song Decl., ¶ 8; Docket No. 241, Declaration of Liu Yanxiong (“Liu Decl.”), ¶ 2.) Further, according to Mr. Liu, head of Pangang Group’s Personnel and Human Resources departments, Pangang Group has never employed anyone within the United States, has not had any office or operations in the United States, and never received mail or conducted business from the Hogwarts Circle or Redwood Way addresses. (Liu Decl., ¶¶ 3-4.) The record does include a letter from Mr. Hu to PIETC, in which Mr. Hu extended an invitation to Mr. Zhang Chun to “attend a series of training and integration meetings to be held at Pangang Group’s U.S. Commercial office located in Petaluma, California,” which used the Baywood Drive address. (Docket No. 134, Declaration of Peter B. Axelrod, Ex. E at 000024.)

On September 20, 2012, the United States mailed the Pangang Group summonses to the Hogwarts Circle and Redwood Way addresses. Each of these summons directed Pangang Group to appear on March 1, 2012, at 9:30 a.m., in Courtroom E of this Court. (Notice, ¶ 2, Exs. 4 and 5.) On February 27, 2013, at the United States’s request, Magistrate Judge James issued new summonses directing Pangang Group to appear on March 27, 2013 at 9:30 a.m., in Courtroom E of this Court. (Hemann Decl., ¶ 2.) On February 28, 2013, the United States

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already concluded that the United States satisfied the delivery requirement. Therefore, it does not reach this argument.

1 mailed the re-issued summonses to Pangang Group at the Hogwarts Circle, Redwood Way, and  
2 Baywood Drive addresses. (*Id.*, ¶ 3, Ex. A.)

### 3           **3.       Titanium.**

4           On or about August 8, 2012, Bella Zhou, who identified herself as an employee of  
5 “Pangang Titanium Industry Co., Ltd.,” sent an email to Sandra Davis, a DuPont employee and  
6 the General Chair of the Society of Plastics Engineers Color and Appearance Division RETEC,  
7 requesting information about registering for an upcoming conference (the “Society of Plastics  
8 conference”). (Notice, ¶ 3, Exs. 6-7.) Ms. Zhou followed up with Ms. Davis and indicated that  
9 she and “Hao Xie, General Manager of Tinox Chemical LLC [“Tinox”] (Chicago Branch Office  
10 of Pangang Titanium Industry Co., Ltd.)” would be attending. She also stated that “Pangang  
11 Titanium is a state-owned company” and, because of strict rules relating to foreign currency  
12 remittance, “[t]o fasten [*sic*] up the process, we will arrange the payment through our logistic  
13 partner ‘Westunion Chemical Corporation.’” (*Id.*, Ex. 7 at DUP 0001682.) Ms. Zhou now  
14 attests that she is employed by Chengdu West Union Chemical Corporation (“West Union”) and  
15 has never worked for “Pangang Titanium Industry Company, Ltd.” (Docket No. 244,  
16 Declaration of Zhou Xia (“Zhou Decl.”), ¶¶ 2, 5.)

17           On October 1, 2012, the FBI delivered a copy of the summons for Titanium to Mr. Xie  
18 at the Society of Plastics conference in Louisville, Kentucky. (Notice, Ex. 9.) That summons  
19 directed Titanium to appear on March 1, 2012 at 9:30 a.m. in Courtroom E of this Court. (*Id.*)  
20 On November 20, 2012, the United States mailed a copy of the summons for Titanium to  
21 Tinox’s address in Chicago, Illinois. (*Id.*, Ex. 10.)

22           According to the Pangang Defendants, Tinox and Mr. Xie are not affiliated with  
23 Titanium. Rather, Pangang Titanium Industry Co. Ltd. is an entirely different company.  
24 (Docket No. 240, Declaration of Lai Yizhong (“Li Decl.”), ¶¶ 1-15; Docket No. 243,  
25 Declaration of Wang Gang (“Wang Decl.”), ¶¶ 2-8; Zhou Decl., ¶¶ 1-2, 5-9.) According the  
26 signature block on Ms. Zhou’s email, “Pangang Titanium Industry Co., Ltd.” is located at  
27 Pangang Jingmao Mansion, No. 266 Shawan Road, Chengdu City, China, 61031, an address  
28 which is associated with both PIETC and Pangang Group. (*See, e.g.*, Notice, Ex. 7 at DUP

0001684; Docket No. 135-1, Declaration of Phil Poce, Ex. A; Docket No. 134, Declaration of Peter B. Axelrod, Ex. E at 000013, Ex. F at 000016.) Ms. Zhou attests that she signed her emails with that address, but she claims it is not her address nor that of West Union. (Zhou Decl., ¶ 8.) When asked how they accounted for this fact, the Pangang Defendants argued that “Pangang Titanium Industry Co., Ltd.” was an imposter posing as Titanium.

The Court shall address specific additional facts as necessary in the remainder of this Order.

### ANALYSIS

The Pangang Defendants again move to quash service of the summons on the basis that the United States failed to comply with the requirements of Federal Rule of Criminal Procedure 4(c) (“Criminal Rule 4”). The United States agrees that it bears the burden of demonstrating that service was proper. *See, e.g., Pangang Group*, 879 F. Supp. 2d at 1056-67 (citing *United States v. Alfred L. Wolff GMBH*, 2011 WL 4471383, at \*4, \*8 (N.D. Ill. Sept. 26, 2011) (“*Alfred L. Wolff*”)).

Federal Rule of Criminal Procedure 4 provides, in pertinent part, that “[a] summons is served on an organization by delivering a copy to an officer, to a managing or general agent, or to another agent appointed or legally authorized to receive service of process. A copy must also be mailed to the organization’s last known address within the district or to its principal place of business elsewhere in the United States.” Fed. R. Crim. P. 4(c). The Court refers to the former requirement as the “delivery requirement” and refers to the latter requirement as the “mailing requirement.”

#### 1. PGSVTC.

The United States has not offered any further evidence or argument to support a finding that it has served PGSVTC. Indeed, there are no new summonses in the record that pertain to PGSVTC. Because the Court previously quashed service of the only outstanding summons on PGSVTC, the Court DENIES AS MOOT PGSVTC motion to quash.

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1           **2.     Titanium.**

2           In its Notice, the United States asserted that it had satisfied both the delivery and  
3 mailing requirements as to Titanium.<sup>3</sup> In its opposition to the motion to quash, the United  
4 States asserted that it is not in a position to refute Titanium's evidence that "Pangang Titanium  
5 Industry Co., Ltd." is a separate company and that Tinox is not affiliated in any way with  
6 Titanium. Rather, it has maintained its position that it properly served Titanium by delivering  
7 the summons to PAI, which the United States contended is Titanium's general agent.

8           Titanium and "Pangang Titanium Industry Co., Ltd." do share extremely similar names.  
9 The Court also is mindful of the fact that Ms. Zhou chose to use an address on her emails that is  
10 associated with PIETC and Pangang Group. Although neither Mr. Wang nor Ms. Zhou admit  
11 that their company is an "imposter," the Court shall not disregard those declarations in their  
12 entirety.

13           Therefore, on this record, the Court concludes that the United States has not presented  
14 evidence from which the Court could find that it served Titanium in compliance with Rule  
15 4(c)(3)(C). Accordingly, the Court GRANTS Titanium's motion to quash.

16           **3.     Pangang Group.**

17           The United States argues that it has satisfied the mailing requirement as to Pangang  
18 Group by mailing copies of the summonses to the Hogwarts Circle, Redwood Way, and  
19 Baywood Drive addresses. At the hearing, the United States, in response to the Court's inquiry,  
20 asserted that the facts set forth in Mr. Hu's declaration also would support a finding that PAI  
21 was Pangang Group's agent. The Court finds no basis on which to revisit its conclusion that the  
22 United States has not met its burden to show that PAI was acting as Pangang Group's agent or  
23 that PAI is Pangang Group's alter-ego. Therefore, the United States still has not met its burden  
24 to show it has satisfied the delivery requirement.

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28           <sup>3</sup> The United States did not re-issue the summonses to Titanium. Thus, the date  
by which Titanium was to appear had passed by the time the United States purportedly  
served Titanium.



1 For that reason, the Court GRANTS the motion to quash as to Pangang Group, and it  
2 does not reach the question of whether the United States complied with the mailing  
3 requirement.

4 **4. PIETC.**

5 PIETC also moves to quash on the basis that the United States has not satisfied the  
6 mailing requirement. The United States raises two arguments in opposition to PIETC's motion,  
7 which the Court addresses in turn. First, the United States argues that the mailing requirement  
8 is not jurisdictional and is not required to properly effect service. In support of this argument,  
9 the United States relies on *United States v. Kolon Industries, Inc.*, – F. Supp. 2d –, 2013 WL  
10 682896 (E.D. Va. Feb. 22, 2013).

11 In the *Kolon* case the defendant was a Korean corporation, which was charged with  
12 obstruction of justice and theft of trade secrets. *Id.*, 2013 WL 682896, at \*1, \*4. It was  
13 undisputed that the defendant did not have a “last known address” within the Eastern District of  
14 Virginia or a principal place of business within the United States. *Id.* at \*3. The court began by  
15 looking to the text of Rule 4(c)(3)(C). Because the delivery requirement contained the term  
16 “served,” whereas the mailing requirement did not, the court reasoned that “a textual reading of  
17 Rule 4(c)(3)(C) in its entirety teaches that service under the rules is to be accomplished as  
18 prescribed in the first sentence of the Rule. And, the second sentence merely provides an  
19 additional means of providing notice to the organization that is to be served pursuant to the first  
20 sentence.” *Id.*, at \*5-\*6.

21 The court also reasoned that a “straight-forward textual reading of Rule 4(c)(3)(C) is  
22 consistent with, indeed fully supported by, the settled canon of construction that courts have  
23 ‘some scope for adopting a restricted rather than a literal or usual meaning of [a statute’s] words  
24 where acceptance of that meaning would lead to absurd results or thwart the obvious purpose of  
25 the statute.’” *Id.*, at \*5 (quoting *Helvering v. Hammel*, 311 U.S. 504, 511 (1941)) (brackets as  
26 added in *Kolon*). In the *Kolon* court’s view, “to read the second sentence to impose an  
27 obligation that could not possibly be satisfied would produce an absurd result.” *Id.*

28 It is doubtful that Congress would stamp with approval a procedural rule  
permitting a foreign corporate defendant to intentionally violate the laws of

1 this country [thereby causing harm to its citizens], yet evade the  
2 jurisdiction of United States' courts by purposefully failing to establish an  
address here.

3 *Id.*, at \*6 (quoting *United States v. Dotcom*, 2012 WL 4788433, at \*1 (E.D. Va. Oct. 5, 2012))  
4 (brackets as added in *Kolon*). Therefore, the court held that the mailing requirement "is not a  
5 component of effective service of a summons. Nor is mailing a necessary prerequisite to the  
6 exercise of jurisdiction over a foreign corporation which does not have a 'last known address  
7 within the district or ... [a] principal place of business elsewhere in the United States.'" *Id.*

8 It is true that the mailing requirement does not use the term "serve," whereas the  
9 delivery requirement does. Further, as the *Kolon* court noted, "'courts must presume that a  
10 legislature says in a statute what it means and means in a statute what it says there.'" *Kolon*,  
11 2013 WL682896, at \*5 (quoting *Connecticut Nat'l Bank v. Germain*, 503 U.S. 249, 253-54  
12 (1992)). The *Kolon* court, however, did not fully address the fact that the mailing requirement  
13 uses the term "must," which connotes a mandatory requirement, rather than a hortatory or  
14 precatory requirement. The Court, therefore, assumes that the drafters intended the mailing  
15 requirement to be a mandatory component of effective service. This interpretation is reinforced  
16 by the fact that the admonition that a copy of the summons must be mailed is repeated in the  
17 Advisory Committee notes. *See* Fed. R. Crim. P. 4, 2002 Amendments, advisory committee  
18 note ("Under the amended rule, in all cases in which a summons is being served on an  
19 organization, a copy of the summons must be mailed to the organization."). Further, when one  
20 examines the text of Rule 4, in its entirety, it is apparent that the drafters knew how to account  
21 for contingencies. *See, e.g.*, Fed. R. Crim. P. 4(b)(1)(A), 4(c)(3)(A).

22 The Court also notes that Rule 4 provides that an individual defendant is served either  
23 by "delivering a copy to the defendant personally," or "by leaving a copy at the defendant's  
24 residence or usual place of abode with a person of suitable age and discretion residing at that  
25 location and by mailing a copy to the defendant's last known address." Fed. R. Crim. P.  
26 4(c)(3)(B)(i)-(ii). These provisions mirror the requirements of Rule 4(c)(3)(C). Specifically,  
27 delivering a copy of a summons to an officer of the organization is akin to personal delivery on  
28 an individual defendant. Similarly, delivering a copy of the summons to any of the agents

1 referenced in the rule is akin to delivering a copy of the summons to a person of “suitable age  
2 and discretion.” In the latter case, it is logical to require that a summons be mailed to a  
3 defendant, whether an individual or an organization, as a means of providing a defendant  
4 adequate notice of the summons.

5 For these reasons, the Court declines to follow *Kolon*. Accordingly, it finds that the  
6 United States must be able to show that it has complied with the mailing requirement to effect  
7 service on PIETC.<sup>4</sup> The United States argues that it has satisfied the mailing requirement by  
8 mailing the re-issued summonses to PIETC at the Redwood Way, Baywood Drive, and  
9 Hogwarts Circle addresses, each of which it contends would qualify as PIETC’s “last known  
10 address within” this District. The Court also finds this argument unpersuasive.

11 In 2008, when PIETC filed the Certificate surrendering its right to transact business in  
12 California, it provided mailing an address in China. The Certificate of surrender is a matter of  
13 public record, and there is no evidence in the record to suggest that the United States was not  
14 aware that PIETC had surrendered its right to transact business in California. *Cf. Cohen v.*  
15 *United States*, 297 F.2d 760, 772 (9th Cir. 1962) (discussing meaning of last known address in  
16 context of Internal Revenue Code and stating that when Commissioner learns a taxpayer has  
17 changed his or her address, Commissioner must use that address); *see also United States v.*  
18 *Rainey*, 605 F.3d 581, 583 (10th Cir. 2010) (noting that, under Criminal Rule 49, United States  
19 had mailed notice of defendant’s prior convictions to defendant’s last known address, a county  
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22 <sup>4</sup> Further, although the *Kolon* court relied on the *Dotcom* case to conclude that  
23 the mailing requirement was not jurisdictional, the *Dotcom* court was faced with a motion to  
24 dismiss, rather than a motion to quash service. *Dotcom*, 2012 WL 4788433, at \*1. The  
25 *Dotcom* court, like the *Kolon* court, noted that the drafters did not use the term serve in  
26 connection with the mailing requirement, which “might imply that [the] mailing requirement  
27 is an additional requirement ... rather than a requirement of service.” *Id.*, at \*1 n.4.  
28 However, the court held only that failure to comply with the mailing requirement “does not  
require a result so extreme as dismissal.” *Id.* The *Dotcom* court also noted that it was  
possible that the government could prove one of the individual defendants was an alter-ego  
of a corporate parent, which could permit the government to satisfy the mailing requirement.  
*Id.* at \*2. Thus, because the court could not “find to a legal and factual certainty that the  
United states will be unable to serve the corporate Defendant properly,” it denied the motion  
to dismiss without prejudice. *Id.*, at \*2.

1 jail, which was the address of record with the court, where there was no indication that the  
2 United States knew defendant's address had changed).

3 Accordingly, the Court concludes that, as to PIETC, the United States still has not  
4 complied with the mailing requirement. Accordingly, the Court GRANTS PIETC's motion to  
5 quash.

6 **CONCLUSION**

7 For the foregoing reasons, the Court GRANTS, IN PART, AND DENIES AS MOOT,  
8 IN PART, the Pangang Defendants' motion to quash. The Pangang Defendants and the United  
9 States shall appear on April 18, 2013 at 2:00 p.m., as previously scheduled, and they shall be  
10 prepared to address how they intend to proceed.

11 **IT IS SO ORDERED.**

12 Dated: April 8, 2013

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15 JEFFREY S. WHITE  
16 UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE  
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